

## Iraq will use Super Etendards'

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan was quoted as saying Saturday Iraq would use French Super Etendard planes "whenever it found it convenient or necessary," the official Qatari News Agency reported. In a despatch from Oman, the agency said Mr. Ramadan made the remark on his arrival in Muscat at the start of a tour of Arab Gulf capitals to explain the situation on the Gulf war front. Mr. Ramadan's tour came as the three-year-old Gulf war took a new turn, with an Iraqi announcement Saturday that it had mined the entrance to the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf. The tour also follows a new Iranian offensive on the northern Gulf war front.

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## Ceausescu starts 3-day visit to Sudan

KHARTOUM, (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu flew into Khartoum from Cairo Saturday for talks with Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri on African and Middle East developments and bilateral relations. A renewed protocol for political, economic and technical cooperation for next year was signed by the two countries here on Friday following meetings of a joint Sudanese-Romanian ministerial committee. A joint communiqué issued in Cairo said Mr. Ceausescu and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak stressed the importance of an agreement being reached at the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva. They also called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and called for Iran and Iraq to end their dispute peacefully.

## Sit-in delays AUB opening

BEIRUT (R) — The American University of Beirut (AUB) has suspended the reopening of the school year after about 50 students staged a sit-in to protest against new rules banning political activity on campus, university sources said Saturday. The university senate Friday voted unanimously to suspend registration and delay indefinitely the resumption of classes for the winter term until the students agreed to vacate an occupied building, release documents taken from the registrar's office and abide by university rules.

## Wu begins talks in Oman

MUSCAT (R) — Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian began official talks here Saturday with Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yousef Al Alawi. Officials said His talks were expected to cover trade and economic relations and international issues, with special reference to the situation in the area and the Middle East, they added. Mr. Wu arrived here from Turkey on Thursday.

## Fahd names new health minister

JEDDAH (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has appointed Ghazi Abdul Rahman Al Qusayfi as health minister; a post vacant since last November, an official statement said Saturday. Mr. Qusayfi, who had been acting health minister, is succeeded as minister of industry and electric power by Abdul Aziz Abdullah Al Zamel, vice-chairman and managing director of the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation. The Health Ministry portfolio had been vacant since the then minister, Abdurrahman Mansouri, was appointed to a United Nations post.

## 2 killed in French sub blast

TOULON, France (R) — Two French naval officers were killed in an explosion on board a diesel-powered submarine off the Mediterranean coast Saturday, officials said. The accident happened at dawn as the 1,000-tonne submarine Doris was surfacing about four miles off the south coast port of Sete. The Doris was able to reach port.

## Belfast charges six Protestants

BELFAST (R) — Six Protestants were charged with terrorist offences in Northern Ireland Saturday on the evidence of an informer. Roy William David Redmond, 25, who appeared in court with five other men, was remanded on a charge of murdering a man killed when a bomb exploded in a bar in 1976. He was also charged with bombing a Catholic church in 1977 and with membership of the banned Protestant paramilitary organisation, the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF). The five other men were remanded on charges ranging from illegal possession of weapons to UVF membership.

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# Jordan Times

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## Strategic northern hill recaptured from Iran, Baghdad says

# Iraqis mine Iranian port, issue warning to shipping

**BAGHDAD** (Agencies) — Iraq said Saturday it had mined the entrance to the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf and had retaken a strategic hill on the northern war front following an Iranian offensive there.

Baghdad Radio interrupted its morning broadcast to make the announcements, in which a military spokesman warned shipping to keep away from the port.

The radio also quoted the commander of Iraq's First Army Corps as saying his troops had recaptured Peleg 1524, described as a strategic height overlooking the Iraqi town of Penjwin close to the Iranian border.

Iraq launched an offensive on the Penjwin area east of the Iraqi oil centre of Kirkuk three days ago. The corps commander said Saturday one Iranian brigade had been wiped out and the attacking forces were being driven back.

Referring to the mining, the Iraqi spokesman said: "We warn all parties... who cooperate with Iran against the foolishness of allowing their ships to pass through the said zone... and he who warns is excused."

Oil industry and diplomatic sources in Europe and the U.S. said the Iraqi move was clearly aimed at blocking Iranian oil exports while Baghdad is redirecting its oil traffic away from the blocked sea lane of the Gulf and shipping it by pipelines and trucks.

The ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra said in a leading commentary Saturday: "Iran's rulers must understand the Gulf is not a monopoly for any power... its use of this waterway to export its oil cannot continue unless all other Gulf states, forefronted by Iraq, are allowed the same right."

Bandar Khomeini lies at the northern end of the Gulf and east of the Shatt Al Arab waterway dividing Iran and Iraq which has been closed since the outbreak of the war three years ago.

Iraq has reported a number of attacks in the past by its forces on Iranian shipping heading for the port.

The latest Iraqi move follows a fresh Iranian offensive in the Kurdish mountains on the northern war front launched three days ago.

## 95 Iranians killed

TEHRAN (R) — Iran said at least 95 people were killed and more than 400 injured Saturday when Iraqi forces fired missiles at the Iranian towns of Dezfoul and Masjed Suleiman.

The state television report came on the third day of an Iranian offensive into northern Iraq.

The television said three missiles hit Masjed Suleiman and latest reports from the governor's office there said 73 people were killed and 278 injured.

Three missiles also struck Dezfoul and first reports said 22 people had been killed and 150 injured, it added.



Former British Labour Party leader Michael Foot (second from right), with his wife Jill (to his right), lead a mass demonstration in London Saturday, against the planned deployment of U.S. missiles in Britain (A.P. wirephoto)

## Anti-missile deployment rallies shake Western European cities

LONDON (Agencies) — Anti-nuclear demonstrators staged mass protests in several major cities of Western Europe Saturday as the deadline approached for deploying the first U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles.

Close on half a million people were estimated by organisers to have jammed the West German capital of Bonn, around a quarter of a million marched through London and traffic in the Italian capital Rome was disrupted as hundreds of thousands of protesters flooded in from the provinces.

The three countries will be the first of five North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) nations to receive a total of up to 572 new medium-range missiles from the end of the year unless there is a U.S.-Soviet agreement at Geneva on arms cuts.

Some of the demonstrators dramatised their appeals by painting their faces white, carrying mock missiles and coffins and forming miles-long human chains. Large forces of police stood by in the three countries but reported no major incidents.

The demonstrators were further angered by reports Saturday that the first of the new missiles will be delivered to Britain and West Germany next month, not in December as anticipated.

Britain's *Guardian* newspaper said in an unsourced report the first missiles and warheads will arrive here on Nov. 1. Egon Bahr, disarmament expert of West Germany's opposition Social Democrats, said deployment would begin there no Nov. 22.

In Washington on Friday, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said the "unprecedented and relentless Soviet buildup of triple warhead SS-20 missiles threatens U.S. allies in Asia and Europe."

In remarks to the U.N. General Assembly's First Committee — also known as the Disarmament Committee — Mr. Adelman said the Soviet buildup in intermediate-range nuclear missiles "heightens tensions around the globe."

In West Germany, where all the 108 Pershings will be sited, big demonstrations were also held in Stuttgart and Hamburg. The marchers included church leaders, trade unionists, Marxists, Social Democrats and radical "Greens."

At the southern town of Neu Ulm, demonstrators surrounded a U.S. army base reported to be a site for some of the new missiles after forming a human chain stretching over 100 kilometres from Stuttgart.

In London, banner-waving groups from around the country grouped together at Trafalgar Square and across bridges of the River Thames to rally at Hyde Park Corner mainly organised by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND).

Opposition Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock and his predecessor

Michael Foot were among demonstrators marching through the capital in bright sunshine and almost a carnival mood. They included many young people and women with babies.

In Rome, police with sub-machineguns stood at major road crossings as two big columns of demonstrators paraded under grey skies. They planned to converge in front of the Basilica of St. John Lateran for a mass "die-in" symbolising the effects of nuclear war.

In Paris, about 25,000 demonstrators turned out and rallies were also held in neutral Austria, Sweden and Ireland.

Tension on the Korean Peninsula has heightened since the Oct. 9 bomb blast in Rangoon, which killed 21 people, including four South Korean cabinet ministers.



An Iraqi soldier Friday keeps watch on the Iranian town of Qasr-e-Shirin which was destroyed by an

Irqi offensive earlier in the now 37-month-old Gulf war (A.P. wirephoto)

## Gemayel sets peace talks in Geneva for end October

**BEIRUT** (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and senior aides Saturday agreed to convene a national reconciliation conference in Geneva by the end of the month, government sources said.

The sources said President Gemayel planned to open the meeting to reconcile Lebanon's warring factions by Oct. 31 at the latest.

The conference, called for under a Sept. 25 peace accord, has been delayed because of difficulties finding hotel space in the Swiss city before Nov. 2.

The date was fixed at a meeting between Mr. Gemayel, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and Foreign Minister Elie Salem at the presidential palace, the sources said, and could be brought forward if hotel space became available. The government is keen to get the conference moving as fast as possible for fear that daily violations of the ceasefire may lead to a general upsurge in violence.

State-run Beirut Radio said President Gemayel would visit Switzerland before the start of the conference, but gave no date.

Fresh rocket and artillery attacks were reported on army positions in the hills southeast of Beirut Saturday morning after heavy exchanges Friday night between the army and Druze-led militiamen.

Beirut Radio also reported sniper fire in the capital's southern suburbs, where the army faces Shi'ite Muslim gunmen.

No casualties were reported in the exchanges.

A security team of the warring



An American soldier posted near Beirut airport Saturday holds a stray kitten during a lull in the fighting in the area controlled by the Marines as part of a multinational peacekeeping force in the Lebanese capital (A.P. wirephoto)

factions met in no-man's land on the Beirut outskirts for almost four hours Saturday after the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) of opposition leader Walid Junblatt agreed to end a boycott.

The PSP announced its move Friday saying it was to enable it to press demands for an end to the night curfew in Beirut and the lifting

of censorship of the media.

There has been no response to the demands from the government, and no statement was made at the end of the meeting.

The security team, which groups up the Lebanese army with the Druze, Shi'ite and the predominantly Christian rightist militias, is counted a relative success, despite daily ceasefire violations.

## New Vietnamese raids expected on Khmer Rouge

**BANGKOK** (R) — Vietnam is expected to launch offensives against guerrillas of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime near the Thai frontier when the dry season begins next month, military sources said Saturday.

They said the fighting would affect Thailand. Khmer Rouge bases inside Kampuchea, south of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, were likely major targets for the attacks.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, the main resistance force, has about 30,000 experienced fighters armed with Chinese mortars, rockets and light weapons.

They have been fighting an esti-

mated 180,000 Vietnamese troops since being ousted in 1979.

In an offensive last March, heavy Vietnamese shelling of a refugee camp forced more than 20,000 Kampuchean to flee into Thailand.

About 100 Vietnamese troops then penetrated over two kilometers into Thai soil and five Thai soldiers were killed.

Military sources at the border said fighting had broken out on the Kampuchean side of the border south of Aranyaprathet in the past two days, wounding two guerrillas. Vietnamese casualties were not known.

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## MIDDLE EAST

### Turkish-Cypriot premier backs independence threat

**ANKARA (R)** — Turkish-Cypriot Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay said Saturday his government would advance a threat to declare independence if no answer was received by the end of October to a call for a summit meeting between Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders.

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash has called for a meeting with Greek-Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou to discuss proposals for a solution on the island, divided into Greek and Turkish sectors since Turkish troops invaded it in 1974.

"If Kyprianou does not answer Mr. Denktash's calls for a summit by the end of this month and the Greek Cypriots do not withdraw their representatives from the Council of Europe, we will make our determination clear on the issue of independence and we will ask for recognition," Mr. Cagatay said.

The Turkish-Cypriot administration objects to Greek-

Cypriot representatives in the council saying they do not represent the whole island.

Mr. Cagatay was addressing a press conference after three days of talks in Ankara with Turkish officials.

The Turkish government has so far refused to back the independence threat, saying it wants inter-communal negotiations on Cyprus instead.

Asked about differences between the Turkish and Turkish-Cypriot government over the issue, Mr. Cagatay said: "In principle we really don't have any differences with the Turkish side."

The Turkish sector economy depends heavily on support from Ankara.

### Martial law will continue after Nov. 6 elections, Evren says

**ANKARA (R)** — Martial law will be maintained in Turkey for some time after next month's general elections. President Kenan Evren said.

Speaking in his home town of Alasdir in western Turkey, Gen. Evren said "gossip" had circulated that martial law, imposed in most of the country well before the 1980 military takeover amid mounting political violence, would be lifted after the Nov. 6 poll.

"Don't you believe it. There is a need for the continuation of martial law in our country for sometime more," Gen. Evren said.

"It might be lifted in some regions, but the roots of some nests of treachery have not yet been scattered out... you would not live in peace unless these roots were destroyed," he said.

The continuation of martial law, under which some 31,000 political militants and activists have been jailed, has been attacked by critics of the regime at home and abroad as showing that the elections will not be truly democratic.

Gen. Evren said the government would not be diverted by these attacks from the course it

was following, which he said was in the interests of the country.

Speaking Friday, Gen. Evren said he did not want a coalition government after next month's general elections, which he accused communists of trying to disrupt.

Three parties, two conservative parties and one moderately leftist, have been allowed by the military government to contest.

This has led to predictions that no party will win an outright majority and a coalition will emerge.

Gen. Evren told a large crowd in the western city of Manisa Friday that some people had suggested this was the outcome he wanted. "No such thing, I have not said this. I have always stated I am against coalitions. I reiterate this," he said.

He said communists were working to disrupt the elections by attacking the regime through radio broadcasts from abroad and by anti-election propaganda within the country, such as campaigns for voters to return blank ballot sheets.

Communism is banned in Turkey.

### 1 killed in Turkish maritime accident

**ANKARA (R)** — A Turkish cargo ship capsized at the southern port of Mersin Friday and its first officer was drowned, Turkish news agencies reported Saturday.

They said rescue operations were underway in case anyone else was trapped aboard the vessel, the 2,300-tonne roll-on/roll-off Ibrahim Baybars of the Tur-

kish state maritime lines.

It had been carrying a mixed cargo from Venice to Mersin, its first port of call, and the Syrian port of Latakia.

The agencies quoted officials at Mersin as saying the vessel began to list due to faulty unloading and then started shipping water, causing it to roll over.

declared independence, it would not mean a change in its desire for an overall solution on the island based on a bi-zonal federation.

"On the contrary, we see it (independence) as a means of easing the issue towards a solution and pushing the other side towards conciliation," he said.

He said that during his visit his delegation had procured the capital for founding a Turkish-Cypriot Central Bank which would open shortly.

He said its initial capital would be 200 million Turkish lira (about \$90,000).

Turkey would provide the Turkish sector of Cyprus with more than 13 billion lira (\$53 million) to investment next calendar year and the state-run Turkish agriculture bank would provide six billion lira (\$25 million) in credits in the same period. Mr. Cagatay said.

The Turkish sector economy depends heavily on support from Ankara.

F-16s for Turkey

**WASHINGTON (R)** — Turkish Defence Minister Haluk Bayulkem said here Friday he expected early U.S. approval of his country's request to buy 160 F-16 fighter aircraft.

With early approval of the deal, estimated at \$5 billion, the first F-16s could be delivered by 1987, he said.

Mr. Bayulkem made his remarks at a news conference following a meeting with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger which covered Turkey's needs to modernise its armed forces.

He said Turkey's air force now can hardly keep up its obligations to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), but that it was buying some older F-16s from its alliance partners and hoped to buy some older F-16s from Egypt.

Egypt and the other NATO countries are replacing their older planes with new U.S. aircraft.

Financing a deal with Egypt to buy 35 F-16s, however, had not yet been worked out, the Turkish defence minister said.

Communism is banned in Turkey.

13 per cent Arab

But the municipality says that with the recent influx, 13 per cent of upper Nazareth is now Arab. MENA claims the figure is 40 per cent.

Nazareth's Arabs and Jews are both citizens of Israel, enjoy equal rights on paper and were a model of arm's-length coexistence until a

few years ago.

But upper Nazareth was built in the 1950s as a major Jewish foothold in predominantly Arab Galilee.

Most of the apartments were built by the housing ministry and were sold at subsidised prices to Jewish immigrants or young couples.

Prospective residents had to pass the scrutiny of the town council, and for years there were no Arab applicants. Then the upwardly mobile Arab middle class began trying to escape the crowded squalor of the lower city.

They found apartment owners in upper Nazareth willing to ignore the unwritten taboo on Arab ownership to make a handsome profit.

MENA, which says it has 250 hard-core activists, is trying to hold back the tide by pressuring Jewish landlords not to deal with Arabs. It has plastered upper Nazareth with posters saying:

"Those who sell apartments to Arabs are trafficking in Jewish blood."

Lately, MENA has been joined by American-Israeli Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the extremist Jewish Defence League. He opened an office in upper Nazareth on Oct. 5, planting it in an apartment block inhabited exclusively by Arab newcomers.

Mr. Kahane, who advocates the expulsion of the 600,000 Arabs in Israel, said he would put up photographs of any Jews selling an apartment to Arabs, and daub it with the word "Traitor." Sellers would be harassed by telephone calls and vigils outside their homes, while Arabs would be told flatly, "Your place is not here," said Mr. Kahane.

Mr. Kahane has little support nationwide, but in Nazareth neither the ruling Likud bloc nor the national opposition Labour party, which controls upper Nazareth, have come out firmly against a

policy of discrimination.

13 per cent Arab

13

## Jordanian-Iraqi trade talks resume

AMMAN (Petra) — The joint Jordanian-Iraqi ministerial committee opened its latest round of meetings in Amman Saturday to discuss ways of bolstering trade between Jordan and Iraq and promoting bilateral cooperation in a number of other fields.

The Jordanian team is being led by under-secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Hourani who welcomed the Iraqi team at the outset and described the meeting as "another essential step towards bolstering economic and trade ties between the two countries."

Mr. Hourani paid tribute to the achievements of Iraq at all levels while the Iraqi people wage a war of defence on behalf of the whole Arab Nation.

In reply, the head of the Iraqi team, Abdul Sattar Faraman, underlined the Iraqi government's keenness to promote social and economic cooperation between Jordan and Iraq.

In the opening session, the

committee endorsed the agenda, which includes a discussion of ways of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries, an increase in the quota of commodities to be marketed by the Jordanian and Iraqi trade centres in Baghdad and Amman, an increase in the volume of goods transported by land between Jordan and Iraq from the port of Aqaba and the bolstering of bilateral cooperation between Iraq and Jordan in air transport affairs as well as review of the progress of projects undertaken by jointly by the two countries.

Four committees were formed Saturday to focus on trade, industrial, agricultural, and transport and communications affairs.

The main committee meeting will resume its meeting Sunday.

Mr. Faraman, who is under-secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications and his team arrived in Amman Thursday.

## Iraqi minister to arrive

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraqi Minister of Trade Hassan Ali will head the Iraqi team to the joint Jordanian-Iraqi economic committee meeting which is due to start in Amman Monday, according to an official announcement here Saturday.

The meeting is expected to end with the signing of a memorandum on bilateral economic cooperation and increasing the volume of trade

exchanged by the two countries, the announcement said.

According to the announcement, Jordanian-Iraqi economic cooperation has witnessed a huge progress in recent years. Last year, the volume of Jordanian exports amounted to JD 15 million and the two countries agreed to undertake a number of joint schemes.

## Veteran journalist Daoud Elissa dies

Daoud Elissa journalism in the early 20s when he worked for his uncle Issa Al Issa on the bi-weekly 'Falaq' newspaper. Later Mr. Elissa took charge of the newspaper himself which eventually became the first Arabic daily in Palestine.

After the death of his uncle, Mr. Elissa became chief editor and owner of the newspaper in Jaffa until the occupation of Jaffa in 1948 when the newspaper moved its offices to Jerusalem where Mr. Elissa remained the chief editor and owner of the paper.

While in Jerusalem, Mr. Elissa issued the weekly Al Bilad and was its chief editor too.

Mr. Elissa remained in Jerusalem until the Jordanian journalism law was issued which necessitated a merger of Jordanian papers and called for his move to Amman where he served as director of Al Dustour newspaper until 1978.

Mr. Elissa is remembered as the first journalist to introduce advertisements into Arabic-language newspapers.

He is survived by his wife, seven children and 11 grandchildren.

## Meeting discusses role of community colleges

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day conference on community colleges in Jordan opened at Princess Alia College here Saturday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Deputising for Prince Hassan at the opening of the conference, Islamic Chief Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan said in an address to the participants that educational plans in the country should be reviewed in view of the rapid advancement in teaching techniques and technology-related to education.

Leading educationalists should conduct research work on ways of achieving a balance between society's needs and the skilled and qualified people, to be trained by community colleges, needed to satisfy them, Sheikh Qattan said.

## Cement line to produce

AMMAN (Petra) — South Jordan Cement Company will as of the beginning of next month start preliminary operational experiments for commissioning the first line of its factory in Tafila south of Amman.

The cement is expected to be ready for sale on the local market from the second quarter of next year with an annual capacity of 1 million tonnes, a spokesman for the company said.

The company was established in 1981 with a capital of JD 75 million of which the public owns 40 per cent.

## Rawabdeh opens Arar art show

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh opened at the Jerusalem International Melia Hotel Saturday evening an art exhibition by Ibrahim Arar.

The artist is exhibiting 30 works in wood as well as artificial flowers. The opening of the weeklong exhibition was attended by an audience of art lovers. Thirty per cent of the exhibition's proceeds will go to the Islamic Hospital in Amman.

## Queen Noor opens five-day international conference at Amra Hotel

## Forum studies women's role in food production

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor a regional seminar on "The Role of Women in Food Production" opened here Saturday at the Amra Hotel.

The five-day seminar which is organised by the Ministry of Social Development in cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations includes 25 participants from 11 countries. These are Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic, Egypt, Mauritania, Syria, Morocco, Iraq, Somalia, Tunisia and Jordan. It is also attended by representatives from the Arab League and related international organisations.

In the opening speeches, given by Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti, Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin and FAO Representative Kamal Thabet, they all expressed their gratitude and appreciation to Her Majesty Queen Noor for having the seminar held under her patronage and for the interest she has taken in the subject of the seminar which they said indicated her serious commitment to the role of women in the developmental process.

Mrs. Mufti said that World Food Day, which occurred a week ago, aimed at warning people all over the world against the dangers of famine and malnutrition that faces the world.

The rates of the increase in food production do not meet the requirements of the growing global population and hence the increase of food production has become the most important issue to tackle," she stressed.

### Social development

Mrs. Mufti said that the comprehensive development witnessed by Jordan under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein is dependent on social development.

Social development, she said, is based on a new understanding aimed at reviewing the organisation of the community "by strengthening the vital participation of the various social groupings including an increase in the woman's role in the economic

sector."

She went on to say that in order to achieve social development enhance the role of vocational training to make it fit the developmental requirements. "The woman should be trained to broaden her participation in the employment process."

Mrs. Mufti pointed out the queen's continuous efforts in promoting the woman's contribution towards improving the living conditions of her family, for increasing the national income and for promoting social welfare.

In respect to the positive role of the rural woman, Mrs. Mufti said that "efforts were exerted to develop her role and different programmes were undertaken to increase her contribution in the agricultural sector" and in the production of food."

She explained that rural women's associations were established with the aim of educating women and promoting literacy as well as providing essential services."

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### Arab food production

Referring to food production in Arab countries, Mrs. Mufti said that, even though the human and natural resources are available, "the countries depend enormously on imports in securing food."

She said that the shortage of food production threatens the countries' economic and food security.

Mrs. Mufti pointed out that FAO cooperation in the country is

striving to achieve projects regarding rural woman and her role in increasing agricultural and food production.

Mr. Dudin said that food production "has never been restricted to men; woman always participated in the agricultural sector."

He said that the role of the Arab woman in food production has assumed a great significance and is urgently needed in the light of the sufferings of Arab societies.

"There is a big gap between food consumption and production," he said.

He stressed that the gap cannot be narrowed unless there is greater production and greater capacity for the storage of food commodities.

Mr. Dudin pointed out that, during the last 10 years, agriculture in Jordan has developed enormously. "Animal husbandry and plant production has increased with regard to most of the commodities," but this increase has stopped due to the shrinking of the rain-fed region, to the development of the cities, and the spread of population centres onto productive lands.

This shrinking, he said, generally affected cereals, lentils and meat while the increase was manifested in fruits, vegetables and poultry produce.

To overcome these difficulties, he said, there are research projects for water resources and programmes under execution so as to protect the soil against erosion.

There are also programmes for the conservation of underground water reserves especially in river basins.

### Woman's role

Mr. Dudin said that the woman's role in food production is simpler nowadays because of the advanced technology of food refrigeration, drying and canning.

Giving advice to the participants to take into consideration. Mr. Dudin pointed out that Jordanian households used to depend on themselves for the storage of seasonal food at a minimal cost. He hoped that "women will resume working in that sort of way."

He added that people mostly depend on processed food commodities "which could be produced at home being healthier, cleaner and cheaper."

Shopping for food has become a daily or weekly task which is a negative move which precludes the ability to combat shortages in the event of emergencies," he said.

Another phenomenon that has spread among certain sectors, is the extravagant use of large quantities of food. "This can often lead to sickness," he said.

Dr. Thabet said that "today more than ever before — the problem of food shortages and subsequent price increases is one of the most acute problems facing developing countries."

These countries, he said, are finding more and more difficulties in providing the necessary food for its increasing population.

"This is already causing widespread cases of under-nourishment and malnutrition among low income families, even those in rural areas where most food is produced," he said.

Therefore, he added, in the light of the present food crises in the developing countries, there is now a very strong move toward increasing food production.

Regarding the women's role in food production, Dr. Thabet said that women all over the world carry out most of the tasks related to food. "They are responsible for

its preparation, processing and storage for family use."

Rural women however also play a major role in food production.

"It has been estimated that about 50 per cent of the farming activities related to food crops are performed by women," he said.

Dr. Thabet went on to say that, in the field of animal care and poultry farming at the family level, "women shoulder practically all the responsibilities and many rural women assume full responsibility for both home and farm management."

### World conference

Referring to the world conference on agrarian reform and rural development, Dr. Thabet said that it emphasised the importance of the woman's role in agricultural production and called upon governments to give more attention to women's responsibilities and needs in food production.

He added that the conference places high priority on the creation and expansion of training for both men and women to develop and improve skills as well as to increase productivity.

Dr. Thabet pointed out that most rural women in the Arab

World are performing their agricultural activities in the traditional way which requires much time and effort and does not always yield rewarding returns.

"So far, they have been overlooked in the agricultural development process rather than strengthened with the benefits," he said.

Referring to FAO assistance in the countries of the near east region, Dr. Thabet said FAO has assisted in developing projects for rural women "with a view to increasing their food production and improving the nutritional levels of their families."

The representative of the Arab League, Habiba Barqawi, introduced the role of the Arab League in the development of women.

In their five days of meetings, the specialists will discuss a number of studies revolving around vegetable growing, raising poultry and goats in the villages of Al Subha and Umm Al Basatin, as well as topics on agricultural guidance and extension service for rural women in countries represented at the meeting.

They will also discuss a study on food canning industries in an Egyptian village and the role of women in North Yemen's agriculture.

## Pan-Arab management meeting begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day meeting opened at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) in Amman Saturday to discuss a host of subjects related to the management of Arab public organisations.

Fourteen specialists holding senior positions in Arab organisations are taking part in the meeting where several working papers on introducing reforms in

management, the transfer of technology to Arab countries and how to deal with multinational companies, and undertaking projects in the Arab World, will be reviewed among other issues.

The first session was opened by the AOAS Director, Dr. Naser Al Sa'egh, with a speech outlining the most important objectives the organisation is striving to attain.

He voiced the hope that the par-

## Second children's festival to be held

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Culture and Arts Sunday is to hold another children's cultural festival, the second this month, after the success of the first one, according to the department's Director Haidar Mahmoud.

### Ghandour leaves for New Delhi

AMMAN (Petra) — Board chairman and president of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Ali Ghandour left for New Delhi Saturday at the head of a delegation to take part in an annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

The meeting, scheduled to open on Oct. 24, will discuss a strategy for tackling certain financial problems which impede air transport and ways of bolstering cooperation between world airlines, according to a spokesman for Alia in Amman.

In Jordan, the Aman Folk Ensemble will give three performances at the Royal Cultural Centre on Oct. 28, 29 and 30 at 8:00 p.m. in addition to a concert for school children Saturday, Oct. 29 at 10:30 a.m. They will also meet local dancers at the Royal Cultural Centre Sunday, Oct. 30 at 4:00 p.m.

Tickets are available for the public performances at the Royal Cultural Centre and at the American Centre, Jabal Amman, Third Circle. Ticket prices JD 2 for all evening concerts.

Also to be opened Sunday at the Department of Culture and Arts are book stalls to sell publications, stationery and other requirements for schools, he added.

According to Mr. Mahmoud, the department has recently created a special unit for highlighting arts and culture for children. This unit is entrusted with the task of organising festivals and publishing children's books and magazines.

The first edition of the department's children's magazine will appear early in November. Mr. Mahmoud pointed out.

## Director returns from atomic energy meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of energy at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Dr. Ibrahim Badran, returned to Amman Saturday evening after taking part in the 27th conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which ended in Vienna on Oct. 15.

Dr. Badran said he delivered

## Pan-Arab drug company to study latest research

AMMAN (Petra) — A specialised technical committee started its meetings at the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) in Amman to study the scientific research papers which will be debated by the seminar on the Arab drug industry scheduled to be held in Amman by ACDIMA on Dec. 5.

The committee will select the most suitable 30 studies and pieces of research submitted by Arab and world pharmaceutical specialists and will distribute prizes to the best.

The three-day meeting will include an exhibition of industrial equipment and activities of participating companies.

Her Highness Princess Basma Saturday inaugurates an exhibition of paintings by Adnan Al Hilo at the Holiday Inn (Petra photo)

## Princess Basma inaugurates Hilo show

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Basma opened at the Holiday Inn Saturday evening an art exhibition by Adnan Al Hilo. On display for ten days are 30 paintings which feature Arab customs and traditions, local scenery and the struggle and sufferings of Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

## First aid seminar slated

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on emergency and first aid services will be held Tuesday at the Amman Chamber of Industry. The seminar will include lectures on the management and organisation of first aid rescue and emergency operations.

Taking part in the seminar,

## Income tax course begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course for new income tax assessors started Saturday at the Income Tax Department. During the

two-week course participants will attend lectures and be given practical problems related to the new income tax law.

By Ibrahim Abu Nab



## Wild piece of politics

WESTERN OBSERVERS, or journalists, like to characterise Syrian President Hafez Al Assad as a high-stakes poker player who raises the ante when others fold their hands. And probably they are right.

But how does one explain, in terms of real power politics this time, the meeting that the Syrian president consented to have with a personal representative of his long-time foe Yasser Arafat in Damascus on Thursday? What is the significance of this 120-degree development? one may also ask. And where is the Middle East, the Arab region closest to us in particular, going from here?

In his statement to the Jordan Times yesterday, Hani Al Hassan — the brother of Arafat's personal representative to the six-hour meeting with Assad, who is also a leading Fatah figure and political adviser to the PLO chairman — gave full credit to Saudi Arabian King Fahd's personal efforts and diplomacy to bring Syria and the PLO together, after months of fighting and recriminations between the two. An Arab summit is scheduled for Saudi Arabia next month, and unless something urgent was done to reconcile President Assad and Chairman Arafat before then, there would have been no point in continuing preparations for a successful get-together of the Arab leaders. It is therefore logical to conclude that King Fahd's personal effort did in fact influence Assad to reconsider his position towards Arafat.

That the Saudi factor must have indeed been important for Syria to soften its opposition to Arafat's leadership of the PLO is beyond any doubt. But what else would make the Syrian president drop his scheme, apparent for sometime now, to eliminate Arafat and his policies from the Middle East equation? The question becomes even more pertinent with the knowledge that Syria's stranglehold on Arafat and his men in northern Lebanon has been so strong lately that all the legitimate Palestinian leadership wanted to do is to get Arafat safely out of Tripoli, and nothing else, under the circumstances.

Has Assad given up then on the idea of replacing the Arafat leadership with another subservient to his wishes and whims? Or have regional circumstances changed where the situation now requires rapport, rather than rivalry, in the Palestinian-Syrian camp? How is it that Arafat's and Assad's deep differences will be tackled after their long estrangement? Has the PLO chairman given in to Assad's demands? Or is the meeting in Damascus on Thursday just a trial balloon for the benefit of Arab leaders and spectators?

There are more questions than answers on the latest development in inter-Arab affairs, one must admit. We would insist on asking these questions, however, because no one wants to build too much hope on just another poker game — wild as Arab politics may be.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### *Al Ra'i: Kurds back Iraq*

IT IS now clear that the Iranian regime is building its offensive strategy on false assumptions. Its most recent offensive on the Persian Gulf in north-east Iraq has been crushed and the lesson it learnt from that offensive is one that the Iranian regime will never forget. This is because the Iranians had counted on help from the Kurds of the region, but the Kurds have rallied to the support of the Iraqi people and army and joined their armed forces ranks in a bid to strengthen the Iraq's defences and to thwart any future Iranian adventures along the Iran-Iraq border.

The Iranian regime has by now probably come to the conclusion that the Iraqi people and Kurds are in fact one community and their cohesion is something that they cannot tamper with. The Iranians should realise that Iraq which has repeatedly extended a friendly and peaceful hand to the Iranian people but is strong and capable enough to teach further lessons to the aggressors. This fact should bring the Iranian regime back to its senses and should stop all aggressions and adventures against its peaceful, neighbouring nation.

### *Al Dustour: Moves behind the scenes*

RECRIMINATIONS EXCHANGED by Washington and Damascus likely should deceive no one because this could simply be a cover-up for the real debate and haggling behind the scenes. The two sides might be cooking up some kind of a settlement for the region. Syria is known to be striving to have a bigger say in the destiny of the Middle East but Washington does not agree to this and Israel opposes it strongly. The recent attack by President Reagan on Syria and the strong immediate response by Syria coincided with the firing on U.S. Marines in Beirut and a faltering Lebanese peace process. Could the Lebanese issue be behind the differences between the two countries or could this be only a cover to what is really going on behind the scenes?

Neither the Lebanese situation nor the Middle East question remain unresolved for ever and the two sides are probably involved in a political debate to find a settlement, the price of which would be paid by the Lebanese people.

### *Sawt Al Shabab: All Arabs must fight*

EVERY ACT of aggression by Iran against Iraq and every offensive the Iranians launch against Iraq cost the Iranian people heavily in men and materials, and end in total failure for the Iranian regime in achieving any of its dreams against Arab land. Iraq of course is suffering losses but why should it continue to bear the brunt and fight it all alone against the enemy of all the Arabs? Why should we continue talking about the liberation of Arab territory and not do anything against the Iranians who are seeking to impose their hegemony on Iraq and the Arab Nation?

Iraq has extended a hand of peace to the Iranians and has accepted all peaceful initiatives put forth by the Islamic nations. The United Nations and friendly countries while Iran has turned them all down. Iraq also announces truce unilaterally and willingly withdrew its forces from Iranian territory, but the Iranians continued to pursue their adventures and their acts of aggression against Iraq. It is time that all the Arabs moved their forces to the eastern flank of the Arab World to fight alongside Iraq so as to repel the aggression from Iran and to safeguard Arab territory and rights.

## COME TO THINK OF IT

# What think-tank for Jordan?

I THINK therefore I am, or is it that I am, therefore I must think? That is the question relevant to whoever thinks or finds thinking necessary to arrive at the proper decisions. The question of who is a thinker, however, needs a lot of thinking.

All people are in fact thinking creatures. This is where they differ from other creatures. The kind of thinking that is made by a sheep or an insect is instinctive and programmed for sheer survival. But the kind of thinking reserved for man is much more than that. It is for survival as well as contemplation and the pursuit of truth. Ideas and the abstract have been reserved for

man. That, perhaps, is why he finds his pleasure not only in the acts of procreation but also in the acts of creation.

Man could not have reached where he is today without thinking. If he be in a narrow straight, then it must be that because his thinking was not straight enough. Or it may be because he thought about something and forgot to think about something else, or gave his thoughts to something at the expense of something else. Cultural lags of nations and individuals are the product of unbalanced development on the basis of disjointed thinking. The question of linkage is very important.

A thinker may be distinguished from other thinking individuals by the fact that he finds his greatest pleasure in his intellect rather than his intestines. He eats to live not lives to eat. That, however, does not make him always right. He may go astray just as anybody else or even more. For it was thinkers who developed the philosophies of racial discrimination and race extermination by the gas chamber or nuclear weapons. It is also thinkers who refuse to think otherwise who are to blame today for the ills of humanity.

A thinker according to the Holy Quran must be anchored to the love of God and the needs of the people. Without

such anchorage, a thinker is not elevated to the position of wisdom reserved for the "Alem", the man of knowledge. One may well ask: Isn't that a justification for theocracy and the rule of the theologian or theologists as is happening in Iran? The answer may be an outright no. For theologians are not to be a class apart in privilege or dress. If they are to exist at all, they must never be allowed to drift away from society and carry special prerogatives other than to advise, interpret and prove their worth by winding the minds of their arguments.

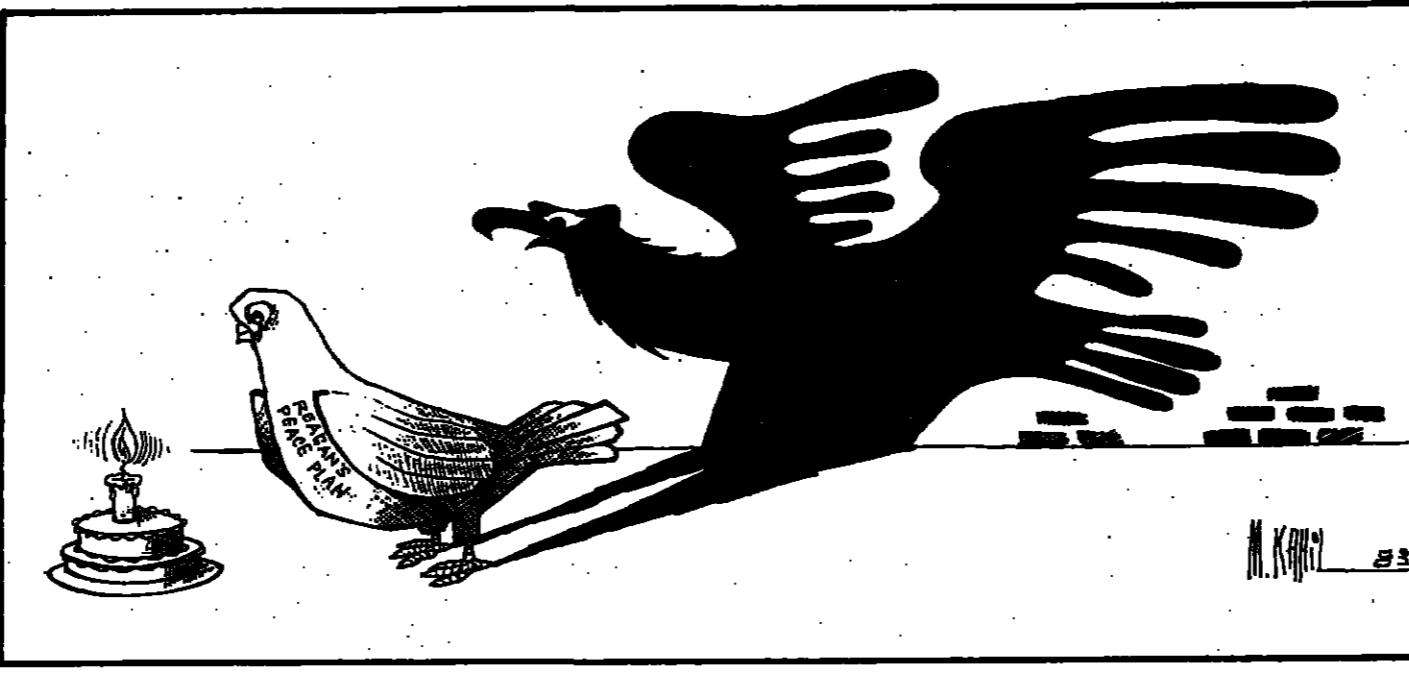
The need for a think-tank in Jordan may have spurred this thinking. A think-tank is ne-

ded on the national level as well as on the levels of each public establishment. Data, research facilities, researchers and programmes of research are needed today more than ever as life and needs get more complex. But all of this requires clear thinking to start with. For it may well happen that such tools and establishments are set up only to be found out that they do not contribute as significantly as they should to the national goals and ambitions.

Without naming names, one can think of more than one such a set-up which rattled the drums and unfurled the banners upon inauguration and asked for astronomical figures

to do the job. The project of research about Shura (public participation) in Islam, for instance, came to look like a replacement for the Shura itself. The intellectuals reduced themselves to book worms and started munching at stationary, office supplies, banknotes and luxury furniture!

The trouble is, without accountability to God or man, any thinking individual will tend to think on the basis of "I am, therefore I must be." But when he is accountable to God and man, then he will start thinking on the basis of "I think and know God, therefore I am." Come to think of it, it doesn't need a think-tank to see that.



## Parkinson's indiscreet affair, Labour revival shake Thatcher

By Barry May  
Reuter

LONDON — The damage done to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's reputation for infallibility, caused by a cabinet minister's love affair with his former secretary, illustrates the shift in the fortunes of Britain's political parties.

The affair has implications for the government's standing at a time when it is under pressure from a resurgent opposition Labour Party headed by a new, young leader, Neil Kinnock.

At the same time, former Labour Foreign Secretary David Owen has moved his two-year-old Social Democratic Party to the right in an attempt to lure voters loyal to Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party.

Norman Tebbit, the cabinet minister closest to Mrs. Thatcher's right-wing way of thinking, acknowledged on television Sunday that the Cecil Parkinson affair had damaged the government temporarily.

The prime minister was voted back into office for a second term in June in a landslide election that gave her a commanding majority in parliament and a mandate to govern until 1985.

Mrs. Thatcher's victory was as much due to the split in the vote against her Conservative Party as any other factor.

Her party's share of the popular vote was lower than in the 1979 election that first brought the small-town grocer's daughter to power.

Mrs. Kinnock and Mr. Owen, younger, more dynamic politicians ambitious to dislodge her from the prime minister's 10 Downing Street residence, began to move into position at the head of the Labour and Social Democratic parties.

Whether the affair has so unnerved Mrs. Thatcher that her authority has been permanently und-

ermined and her grip on the reins of government loosened may not become apparent until the return of parliament on Oct. 24.

The following day will see the first confrontation across the chamber of the House of Commons between the prime minister and Mr. Kinnock as leader of the official opposition.

The Conservative election manifesto was short on detail and it had failed to lay out a broad political strategy for the next five years, they said.

Britain's iron lady, victor of the Falklands war with Argentina, suddenly seemed less than superhuman and perhaps vulnerable.

Then came the Parkinson affair, Britain's most embarrassing political scandal since the 1963 Profumo affair in which War Minister John Profumo resigned because of his relationship with a prostitute Christine Keeler, who had also associated with the Soviet naval attaché in London.

It was a human tragedy played out in what, for the Conservatives, were the worst of circumstances, the full glare of publicity at their centenary conference last week.

It bruised the prime minister, wounded the Conservative Party and shook the government, laying Mrs. Thatcher's second administration open to the accusation that it seemed accident-prone.

Commentators cast doubt on the prime minister's political judgment, accusing her of misjudging and mishandling the situation and putting personal loyalty to her disgraced trade and industry secretary above the wider interest of her government and the country.

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mmons between the prime minis-

ter and Mr. Kinnock as leader of

the official opposition.

They include an easing of ten-

sion with Moscow in the weeks

before the Soviet Union shot

down a South Korean airliner

last month. Mr. Reagan's insistence

since then that arms control talk

must proceed despite the incident.

Mr. Reagan employed harsh

rhetoric in denouncing the Soviet

Union, but moved cautiously on

sanctions and has offered con-

cessions at both sets of nuclear

arms negotiations with Moscow in

the past three weeks.

It as many political analysts be-

lieve, the president is seeking to

moderate his hardline image and

calm war fears among voters be-

fore he runs for re-election next

year. The McFarlane appointmen-

t is designed to have the same

elect.

Mr. McFarlane, 46, a foreign

policy professional with ties to

such establishment figures as for-

mer secretaries of state Henry

Kissinger and Alexander Haig,

was believed to be responsible for

the president's recent decisions to

compromise on arms control.

A man with tough views on the

Soviet Union and military mat-

ters, Mr. McFarlane pragmatically

advised Mr. Reagan to go along

with some of the demands of

members of Congress who held

the key to approving the ad-

ministration's arms build-up pro-

gramme.

He was also credited with a

major role in convincing Mr. Rea-

gan to risk annoying Israel and its

U.S. supporters by proposing a

sweeping Middle East peace plan

in September 1982.

Mr. Clark, on the other hand,

was an architect of some of the

administration's most con-

cerning.

Mr. Jorge criticised UNITA's

propaganda activity in Portugal as

"a grain of sand in the works"

of Angolan-Portuguese relations.

UNITA regularly issues com-

municiques here listing claims of

victories over MPLA forces.

He said he could not understand

why Portugal permitted such ac-

tivities, adding that Portuguese liv-

ing in Angola were often victims of

UNITA attacks.

Embarrassed Portuguese gov-

ernments have discouraged

UNITA's operations here. But

officials point out that, in a West-

ern democracy like Portugal, it is

impossible to stop such activities

without restrictive police mea-

sures.

Mr. Jorge echoed the words of

Angolan Ambassador to France

Luis De Almeida, who told a news</p

# Ibn Khaldun: A great Arab philosopher-historian

By Peter Boxhall

The Arab geographers, historians, scientists and men of letters of the Middle Ages were countless, incomparable in their day and better than almost any of their contemporary great men of learning in the West. As E.W. Bovill explained in his authoritative Caravans of the Old Sahara:

*The amazing development of Arab learning in the Middle Ages, which contrasted so strongly with the barbarous ignorance in which Christian Europe was still sunk, sprang from the Hellenistic culture which the Arabs had inherited from the late Roman Empire. Greek literature, which had been translated into eastern languages by the oriental Christian churches, profoundly influenced the intellectual outlook of the Arabs, and so stimulating did it prove that almost every branch of knowledge still bears the impress of Arab work.*

Marco Polo, for example, how well we know of him in the West; but are we so well acquainted with Ibn Battuta, that great Arab traveller and judge, who travelled even further afield, and more thoroughly than his more renowned European counterpart? And have we knowledge, from our childhood or adult education, of, to name but a few, Abdullah Ibn Khurdibih, Ahmad Ibn Yahya Ibn Jabir Al Baladhuri, Ahmad Ibn Abi Ya'qub Ibn Ja'far Ibn Wadih Al Yaqubi, Abu'l Hassan Ibn Ali Ibn Al Husayn Ibn Ali Al Mu'awi, Al Sharif Muhammad Ibn 'Abd Al Aziz Al Idrisi, Muhammad Ibn Ahmad Ibn Jubayr, Muhammad Ibn Ibrahim Ibn Battuta, 'Abd Al Rahman Ibn Muhammad Ibn Khaldun, Ahmad Ibn Ali Al Maqrizi, Abu'l Mahasin Yusuf Ibn Taghi Birdi, Ibn Haw-

kal, Abu Obaid Al Bakri and Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Ahmad Muqaddasi? Their names are so legion, so long, I forbear to mention more....

Men such as these and the brilliant Arab generals such as Amr Ibn Al 'As, Uqba Ibn Nafis and Khalid Ibn Walid, contributed greatly not only to the making of the Arab empire, but also to recording its evolution and subsequent administration. The problem is, and it excuses our lack of knowledge in the West to a large extent, many of their valuable works, their accounts of contemporary events and discoveries, have been lost, or destroyed by the ravages of war, environment and age. And of those that remain to posterity many, too many, have yet to be translated.

#### Greatest Muslim scholar

Fortunately, some of the prolific work of Ibn Khaldun, probably the greatest of the Arab philosopher historians, has been translated, and is, in fact, quite well known to the Western world. To prove the point, and it is perhaps something of a surprise, is the fact that President Reagan quoted from Ibn Khaldun's *Muqaddima* recently to give substance to a point he was making in a speech relating to tax policy.

Ibn Khaldun was recognised as the greatest Muslim scholar of his day, and was the first historian to attempt to explain in the cyclical laws which govern the rise and fall of civilisations. The immense, seven volume work which comprises his philosophical approach to the essentials of the then known world is entitled *The Book of Examples and Collections from Early and Later Information Concerning the Days of Arabs*. Non-

Arabs and Berbers.

The introductory volume analyses in depth the nature of both Islamic, and non-Islamic society — as far as it was then known — and thereafter traces the world's evolution. Then, later, it examines the cause and effect of the rise and fall of civilisations, the decay of cities, and the intricate relationship between the traditional and industrialised societies. Ibn Khaldun initiates in this volume an elementary system of classification of different ways of life, distinguishing between what he refers to as "badya" (land of nomadic life), and "hadar" (land of settled life), and remarks on the customs in "badya", and the geographical influences, which give rise to the development of the urban societies.

Additionally, never regarding history as merely just a record of past events, he applies his critical faculties in such matters as taking to task the early Muslim Arabs for founding many cities and townships in utter disregard of adverse environmental conditions, or hydrographic disadvantages, whose neglect, he stresses, ultimately led to the decline of many cities such as Sijilmassa, Oairawan, Kufa and Basra.

#### Ibn Khaldun's literary career

In fact Ibn Khaldun's serious literary career did not start until he was 50 years old — which was probably beyond the normal life span of that time — and until he had travelled widely in Spain and North Africa. There are two reasons why he probably delayed so long. Firstly, early in his career, he was appointed by Abu Inan "tawqi" (secretary in charge of writing royal proclamations) an honourable position, but not one

of the religious law. At a more advanced level, he studied "Ulum Aqiyya", that is logic, mathematics, natural philosophy, including medicine and astronomy, and metaphysics. Complementary to these studies, he learned linguistic, biographical and historical sciences, and the art of writing major manuscripts and court correspondence.

In his twenty-first year, his scholastic attainments were recognised by the appointment of a secretaryship to the young Sultan of Tunis. However, as has been mentioned earlier, the copying out of royal decrees was not at all his metier, and he migrated to Fez where he continued his advanced studies.

In Fez, in 1362 CE, he moved to Grenada, the only remaining Arab state in the Iberian peninsula. Soon, being on good terms with Muhammad V, he was put in charge of a mission to Pedro the Cruel, king of Castilla, which had as its object the Cruel, king of Castilla, which had as its object the ratifying of a peace treaty between Castilla and the Arabs.

Thus, Ibn Khaldun was able to visit Seville, the city of his ancestors. In 1365 CE, however, his influence in Granada provoked the jealousy of another famous, but older, Arab called Ibn Khattab, as a result of which Ibn Khaldun was glad to accept an invitation from the new Hafsid ruler of Bougie to become his prime minister.

The next nine years were the most turbulent of any in Ibn Khaldun's fluctuating career: the problem was that, with his enormous grasp of history, and its implications for the future, he could not resist the temptation to prognosticate about political affairs. Being so often defeated in this

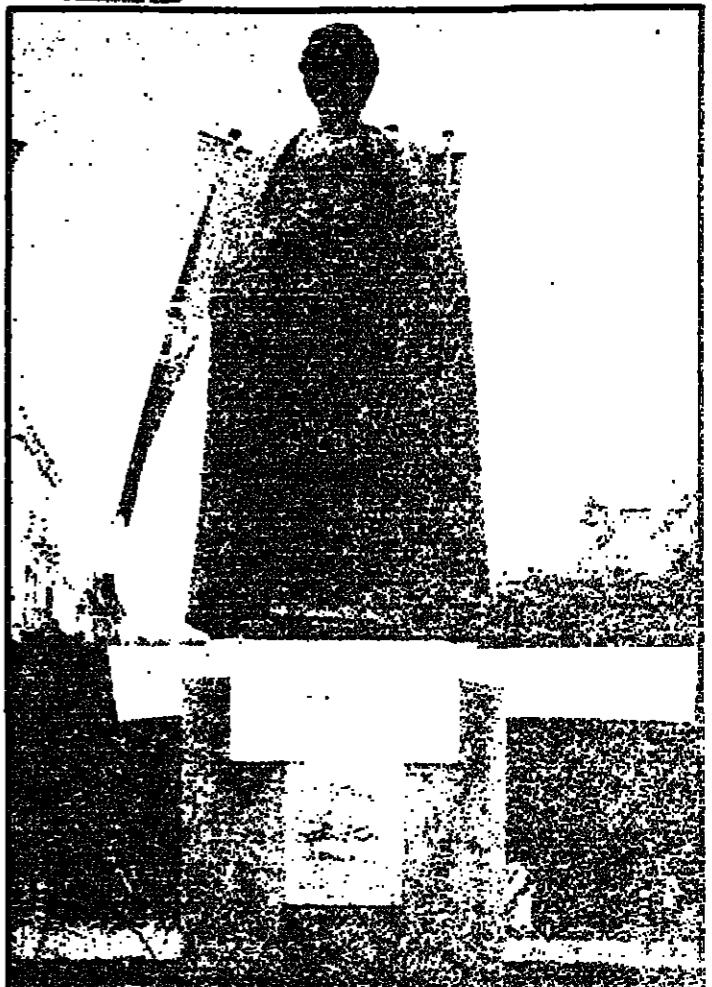
sphere, he decided to retire, like his grandfather and father, to a "madrasah". Yet soon afterward such were his other great, indispensable talents, he was enlisted into the service of Abu'l Aziz, the newly appointed, young ruler of Fez. His task for the next two years was the pacification of the local warring, Arab tribes.

#### Change in destiny

On 'Abdul 'Aziz's death, Ibn Khaldun and his family took refuge with the powerful tribe of Awlad 'Arif, who gave him hospitality in their protection in Qafar Ibn Salama, a fortress village in the province of Oran. Ibn Khaldun spent three years there in security and was able to write his *Kutub Al Ibar*, the introduction to his monumental history.

In 1373 CE, in yet another change in destiny, Ibn Khaldun entered the service of the Sultan of his native Tunis, where he devoted himself almost entirely to study, teaching and research. He also departed for the "Hajj", and was received on the way by the Sultan of Cairo, Al Malik Al Zahir Barquq, who insisted that he remain in Cairo. In 1384 CE, he became professor of jurisprudence in the Qamhiyah College in Cairo, then Grand Oadi. In 1387 CE, he actually completed the "Hajj", but thereafter, he returned to Cairo and, on five additional occasions, was re-appointed chief Oadi. In 1400 CE, he visited Damascus and, on the return journey, Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Hebron. Visiting Damascus again shortly afterward, he met Tamerlane, who, with his Tartar armies, had just taken the city.

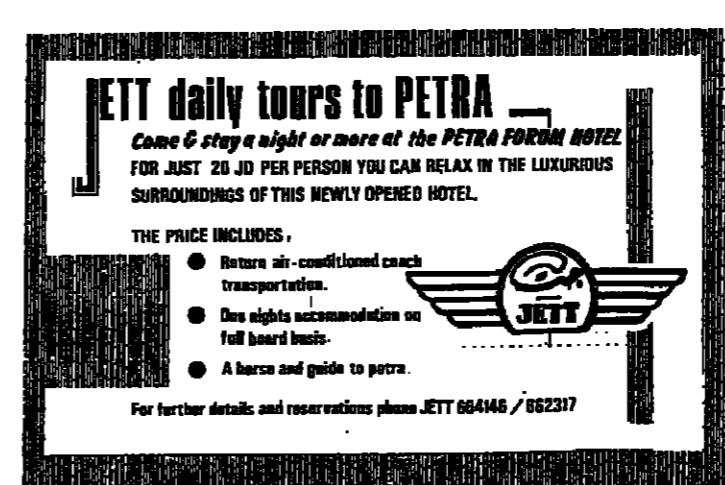
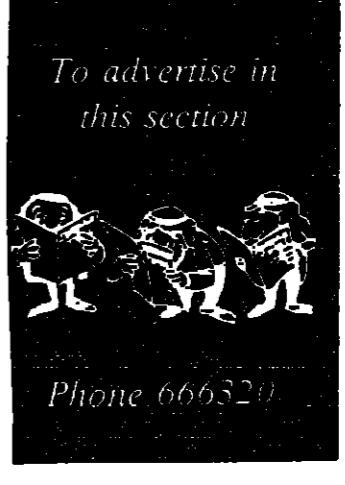
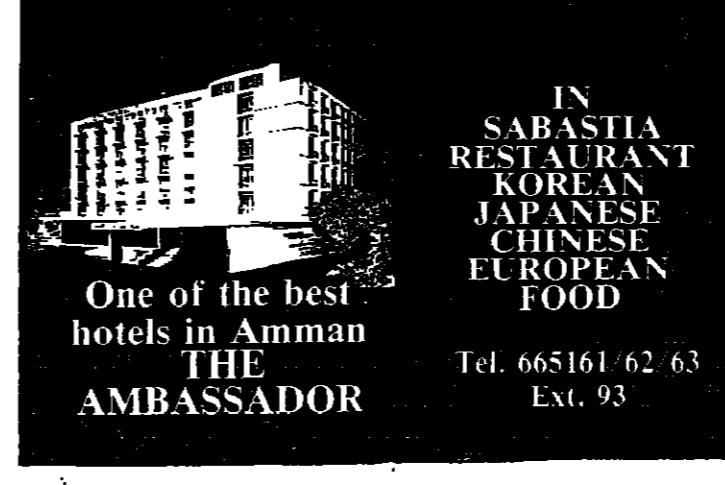
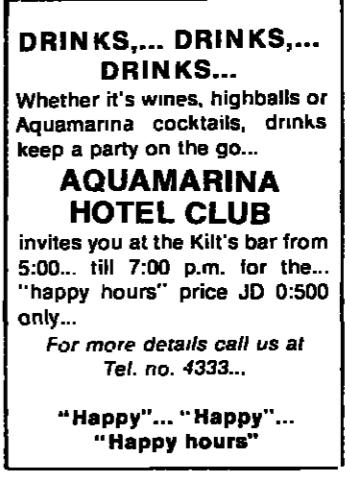
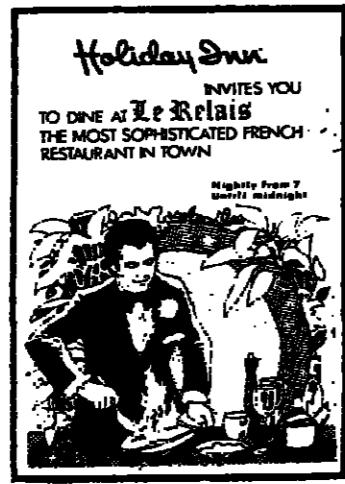
Returning to Egypt in 1401 CE, Ibn Khaldun devoted the last five years of his life to writing. He died



Ibn Khaldun's statue in Tunis. He was born there and both his father and grandfather held senior posts at the court of the Hafsid sultans (File photo).

history as "... a vessel for philosophy", to ponder on the social order and different ways by which one group of human beings achieve superiority over another and this could only be done, according to Ibn Khaldun, by exerting "usabiba", corporate will. And, of course, putting one's trust in God: "Time wears us out... But He lasts and persists." — Arab News, Jeddah.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE



## SPORTS

# Manchester United, Liverpool take top slots in First Division

LONDON (R) — The top of the English First Division finally assumed the look widely predicted for it before the season began with Manchester United and Liverpool first and second in the table after 1-0 triumphs Saturday.

United increased their margin at the top from one to two points when a 19th minute Ray Wilkins penalty — his first league goal of the season — gave them victory at Sunderland.

Defending champions Liverpool needed 83 minutes in London against Queen's Park Rangers before substitute Steve Nicol, a Scottish under-21 international, earned them a win which boosted them from fifth place to second.

The target for the other 20 teams in the division has now become what they always must have expected it would. But the likelihood is that the top two clubs will now begin to pull away from the pack.

Manchester United have 22 points from nine matches, Liverpool have 20 and West Ham United, who led the table until Liverpool beat them 3-1 last week, are tied for third place with unfashionable Luton Town, who beat Southampton 3-1 Saturday.

The three goals Luton put past Southampton's England goalkeeper Peter Shilton amounted to one more than he had conceded in his club's previous eight league matches this season.

17 points with Tottenham, who beat Birmingham 1-0, Ipswich, who had a scoreless draw against bottom club Leicester, and West Bromwich Albion, 2-1 winners at Coventry.

## Easy win for Luton Town

Luton Town secured their win over Southampton even without striker Paul Walsh, who was starting a two-game suspension, and they, too, lost a player to a face injury early in the match.

Midfielder Frank Bunn was carried off on a stretcher after just five minutes following a challenge from Mark Wright. But Trevor Aylott, playing his first league game of the season in place of Walsh, provided all the firepower needed with goals in the 14th and 32nd minutes which effectively sealed the result.

Brian Stein got the third after 64 minutes while David Armstrong collected a consolation goal for Southampton.

For Spurs, Steve Archibald's division-leading 10th goal of the season was enough against Birmingham while Cyril Regis, a sure-fire candidate for the England team, started West Brom on the road to victory over Coventry.

## Arsenal beats Forest

Arsenal manager Terry Neill threatened a big shakeup of personnel unless his side performed better against Nottingham Forest

Saturday. His players were obviously listening because they went out and thrashed Forest 4-1.

Alan Sunderland started it off in the seventh minute and Colin Hill made it 2-0 16 minutes later. Forest pulled one back through Peter Davenport but England striker Tony Woodcock picked up a second half pair to complete the rout.

## Dundee United scores

In Scotland, Dundee United opened a one-point lead at the top of the Premier Division by beating Hearts 1-0 thanks to a 35th minute goal by Davie Dodds.

But Aberdeen turned in the performance of the day to defeat Celtic 3-1, improving from fourth place to second.

A header by John Hewitt two minutes before halftime gave them a great psychological boost and another header from Alex McLeish made it 2-0 early in the second half.

Then Celtic conceded two penalties in two minutes. Pat Bonnar saved Gordon Strachan's first attempt, but Strachan made no mistake with his second.

Roy Aitken scored for Celtic three minutes from time.

Dundee United lead with 14 points, Aberdeen have 13 and Celtic and Hearts both have 12.

Motherwell gained their first win of the season and it was bad news for Rangers, who were on the wrong end of a 2-1 score

# Gullikson reaches Tokyo finals

TOKYO (R) — Unseeded American Tim Gullikson advanced to the semifinals of the Japan Open Grand Prix tennis tournament here Saturday after sweeping aside seeds Henri Leconte of France and Italy's Gianni Oleppo.

Gullikson, 32, demolished third-seed Leconte 6-4, 6-2 in their third round clash to line up a quarter-final tie with Oleppo, seeded fifth.

Then Gullikson staged a remarkable fight back to beat the Italian 1-6, 6-2, 6-2 to become the only unseeded player in the last four. Gullikson meets his compatriot and second seed Elliot Teltscher while his twin brother and 14th seed Tom faces top-seed Andres Gomez of Ecuador in Sunday's semifinals.

Teltscher enjoyed an easy 6-2, 6-3 victory over fellow American Larry Stefanki and Gomez beat Ramesh Krishnan of India 6-2, 7-5 to book their places in the last four.

Tom Gullikson upset eighth-seed Christophe Roger-Vasselin of France 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Top-seeded Laura Arraya of Peru was eliminated in the second round of the women's event. She lost to little-known Masako Yanagi of Japan 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Americans Betsy Nagelsen, seeded second, and fourth-seed Shelly Solomon both reached the last four along with Etsuko Inoue of Japan and West German Myriam Schiroff.



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# West Indies fast bowler wrecks Indian first innings at Kanpur

KANPUR, India (R) — Malcolm Marshall enhanced his claims to be regarded as the world's finest fast bowler by wrecking India's first innings in the first cricket test here Saturday.

He scythed through India's front line batsmen, picking up the first four wickets as they tumbled to 34 for five by the close of a second day.

Earlier Marshall had shown similar scant respect for the Indian batsmen, blasting 92 in West Indies' daunting total of 454.

He was the dominant partner in a record seventh wicket stand of 130 with Gordon Greenidge, who made 194 — the second highest score made by a West Indian opener in a test.

Their partnership overhauled by three runs the previous best, seventh wicket stand against India between Gary Sobers and Ivor McDowell at Kingston in 1962.

Having spent much of the second day in the field, the Indian batsmen cannot have relished facing the West Indian pace attack. And it was soon clear why.

Marshall struck a big psy-

chological blow by dismissing Sunil Gavaskar, India's most experienced batsman, with the second ball of the innings. He played at it without getting into line and ended behind to wicketkeeper Jeff Dujon.

Mohinder Amarnath, the only Indian batsman to play Marshall with any confidence in the West Indies earlier this year, fell to the fourth ball of his second over. He padded up to a delivery which cut back and was leg before.

Marshall, with his tail up, struck again with only nine on the board. Anshuman Gaekwad got a touch to a ball which pitched outside the off stump and cut back off the seam to give Dujon a second catch.

Next to go was Dilip Vengsarkar. He had off stump removed by a superb Marshall leg cutter to leave the Indian innings in ruins at 18 for four. At this point Marshall had figures of four for five from 27 balls.

Michael Holding, who opened the bowling with Marshall, posed few problems to the batsmen and was replaced after four overs by

# IOC hopeful of Soviet presence at Los Angeles

GENOA, Italy (R) — Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said Friday he was optimistic the Soviet Union would take part in next year's summer games because the Kremlin had ruled out boycotting sport as a political weapon.

The IOC president told a news conference he was aware some Soviet athletes had withdrawn from pre-Olympic tournaments in the U.S., "but despite this I am optimistic."

Mr. Samaranch said he was encouraged that an official Soviet delegation would be travelling to inspect facilities at Los Angeles in the next few days.

"Then I cannot forget that the Soviet Union has committed itself not to use sport boycott as a political weapon," the IOC president said.

Primo Nebiolo, president of the Italian Athletics Federation and deputy president of the Italian Olympic Committee, said the Los Angeles athletics track had been improved since last June and was now one of the fastest in the world.

Mr. Samaranch and Mr. Nebiolo were among sports officials invited here for a meeting on world sporting problems.

# Lloyds meets British ace in Brighton finals today

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd reached the final of the Brighton women's tennis international Saturday when young Hungarian rival Andrea Temesvary retired with a back injury seven games into the match.

Title favourite Lloyd was leading the semifinal 6-0, 6-1 when 17-year-old Temesvary, playing in some discomfort, finally quit.

The American, stretched to a third set tiebreak by previous opponent Cathy Tanguy of France late Friday night, faces British Number One Jo Durie in Sunday's final worth £19,000 (\$28,500) to the winner.

The American held three set points at 5-3 but Durie soon found her confidence and reeled off four successive games to take the set.

Shriver seemed to be on the way back when a series of forceful drives and volleys gave her two service breaks and a 3-0 lead in the second set.

Again Durie refused to give in and turned in a display of powerful and thoughtful tennis to race through the rest of the match.

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(For) the Minister of Education  
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19.10.1983

## Lebanon's battered economy languishes in deep recession

**BEIRUT (R)** — While Lebanon's politicians discuss prospects for a lasting peace, the country's battered economy languishes in deep recession.

Industry and exports have been hard hit, the pound is near an all-time low and merchants complain they have no customers.

### People lose confidence

Factional strife has been hurting the economy since a two-year civil war broke out in 1975, but confidence has never been as low as now. businessmen, bankers and diplomats say.

"It seems that people don't have the heart any more to rebuild," said Mr. Marwan Nasr, executive secretary of the Association of Lebanese Industrialists.

In 1975-76, heavy fighting destroyed Beirut's thriving commercial district. "But people could not believe it would go on for years, so they kept on investing," said Mr. Andre Chaib, chief economist at Lebanon's Central Bank.

"But this time it's not obvious what's going to happen. We're in neither a war environment nor a peace environment."

The fighting cut industrial production by roughly 40 per cent from its level in June. Mr. Nasr said few official statistics have been issued but Mr. Habib Haddad, chief dealer at Bank Almashrek SAL, said industrial production probably fell 50 per cent from January, when confidence was relatively high.

The fighting destroyed a few factories, but Mr. Nasr said this was not the main cause of industry's problems.

Although the gunfire has largely fallen silent, factories are still closed in suburbs and nearby regions south of Beirut because militias continue to roam the streets and civilians are still hit by sniper fire. Mr. Nasr said.

Those areas represent about 10 per cent of Lebanon's industry, he said.

In the rest of the country, factories suffer because electricity is cut off 12 hours a day and it's difficult to transport goods to a country torn by local militias and foreign armies.

In addition, he said, in August and September many factory workers, who tend to be of fighting age, were called away from work by their militias.

### Exports fall sharply

The tightening last month added to already severe problems faced

by exporters.

Economists said exports probably fell 40 per cent in September to 100 million Lebanese pounds (\$19 million at current rates) from August's already low level.

The Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry estimated that monthly exports averaged 264 million pounds (\$51 million) in the first seven months of this year.

Last year exports averaged 438 million pounds (\$45 million) a month.

Last month's fighting and transport difficulties compounded the problems caused by an 86 per cent fall in the first half of the year in exports to Iraq, one of Lebanon's biggest customers.

Exporters faced a partial Arab boycott of some Lebanese products because of suspicions of re-exporting Israeli goods.

Fruit exporters in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon say Israeli obstacles hinder exports to Israel and Arab countries.

Economist Chaib estimated that this year the country may suffer its first balance of payments deficit in many years.

### Deficit widens

Hefty remittances from workers abroad gave Lebanon a 1982 surplus of \$361 million, he said.

But the first eight months this year showed a deficit of about \$300 million, and in the first two weeks of last month foreign reserves appear to have dropped an additional \$200 million, he said.

The country's total foreign reserves, not including gold, are roughly estimated to be \$4 billion.

The net outflow in September was caused by heavy government military expenditure, a small decrease in workers' remittances, and some private capital outflow. He said he saw one transaction last month in which \$12 million was being transferred to a bank in Paris.

But a Western diplomat said: "There has been no massive capital flight — that's clear." Most bankers agree.

An assistant manager at Lebanon and Gulf Bank SAL said his depositors moved two per cent of their deposits abroad last month. He compared that with an inflow of 10 per cent last autumn, when there was euphoria in expectation of peace and reconstruction after Israel lifted its siege of Beirut.

Despite help from the IMF since 1980 and much belt-tightening since then, a further drastic series of measures was

the banks' prime source of profit in commissions from customers and in speculation with bank funds.

"People are reluctant to make investments in this country," said Ms. Hanna Nassar, assistant treasury manager at merchant bankers J. Henry Schroder and Co. "probably the major source of concern is foreign exchange."

Last year exports averaged 438 million pounds (\$45 million) a month.

Last month's fighting and transport difficulties compounded the problems caused by an 86 per cent fall in the first half of the year in exports to Iraq, one of Lebanon's biggest customers.

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## E.C. ministers start talks

**VOULAGMENI, Greece (R)** — The foreign ministers of the European Community (E.C.) began talks Saturday at this Aegean resort but Executive Commission President Gaston Thorn was pessimistic about chances of real progress on the main issue facing them — the battered state of community finances.

"I will try to kick them in order to push things through," Mr. Thorn told Reuters as the ministers gathered for a weekend of informal group and bilateral sessions at one of the most luxurious hotels in Greece.

"I doubt whether major progress will be made," he added.

But ministers and diplomats said that although no breakthrough was likely, the talks may help shape necessary compromises prior to the full session of foreign, finance and agriculture ministers scheduled for mid-November.

That session will provide the last chance of working out a reform package before the community's December summit in Athens.

## Jordan's money supply declines

**AMMAN (R)** — Jordan's narrowly-defined M-1 money supply fell 1.6 per cent in August compared with July to 884.2 million dinars (\$2.4 billion), and was 9.5 per cent higher than in August last year, official figures issued Saturday showed.

M-1 comprises currency in circulation plus demand deposits at banks.

The more broadly-defined M-2 aggregate, which also includes time deposits, rose 0.08 per cent to 1.6 billion dinars (\$4.4 billion), and was 14.3 per cent higher than in August 1982. The Central Bank of Jordan's monthly bulletin showed.

Total assets and liabilities of the banking system rose 1.4 per cent in August compared with July to 2.17 billion dinars (\$6 billion), and were 16.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Jordan's total gold and foreign exchange reserves rose to 714.3 million dinars (\$2 billion) in August from 699.7 million dinars (\$1.9 billion) in the previous month, and compared with 640.7 million dinars (\$1.76 billion) in August 1982, the figures showed.

The central bank's industrial production index rose 15.6 per cent compared with July to 171.4 (base 1975), and was 9.5 per cent higher than in August 1982.

The index fell 8.9 per cent in July compared with June.

The overall cost of living index rose 0.14 per cent in August compared with July to 119.8 (base 1980), and was 3.5 per cent higher than at end-1982.

The index was re-based at the start of this year.

The Amman wholesale price index in the second quarter of 1983 was 138.1 (base 1979), unchanged from the previous quarter but about seven per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1982.

1981 after unannounced food price increases.

The success of the austerity measure, however, hinges on factors which have ill served the kingdom in recent years and over which it has little control. There is no hope of an early end to the Saharan conflict. The U.S. dollar is still riding high and the price of phosphate rock remains low.

### Most needed is rain

But rain is what the kingdom most needs: A good crop next spring would add 3-4 per cent to the gross domestic product, cut the import bill for cereals and help reduce the state budget deficit.

The two droughts since 1979 have taken a heavy toll in the countryside where two thirds Moroccans live. Learning to live more modestly is hard for a country so richly endowed by nature.

But Morocco enjoys a measure of political stability many in Africa envy despite the concern over the Western Sahara conflict. — Financial Times News Features

## Morocco fights setbacks

**RABAT** — Agreement on an austerity programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is more a sensitive subject in Morocco: Little more than two years ago, such a deal sparked off bloody food riots in Casablanca when it involved sharp increases in food prices.

Last month the IMF gave its formal approval to a new programme as part of a package of stabilisation measures including the rescheduling of foreign debt, another round of food price increases, severe cuts in government expenditure and a creeping devaluation of the dirham.

But so far there has been no hint of a repeat of the events of two years ago.

King Hassan has had little choice but to go along with further doses of austerity. His country has suffered a whole series of setbacks in the past four years.

It has suffered the calamities of drought in 1979-81 and again this year, a one-third decline in the price of its major hard income earner, phosphate rock, and growing protectionism in the European Community (E.C.). Morocco's major market for fruit and textiles.

With hard currency reserves dwindling to \$26 million last February, the minister of finance, Mr. Abdul Latif Jouahri, has had a thankless task this year. He still needs to find \$848 million before this year is out: Morocco will chalk up a current account deficit of \$1.3 billion in 1983 and has to repay \$1.17 billion-worth of outstanding debt.

It has been able to draw down \$1.4 billion in loans and aid. Next year it needs a further \$1.7

billion: It is hoping to cut its current account deficit to \$950 million, will have to repay \$1.38 billion in debt and expects to draw on loans worth \$640 million.

The kingdom's financing needs amount to \$2.54 billion over the next fifteen months.

If Mr. Jouahri can persuade the banks to reschedule all the principal owed to them over that period and convince the Paris Club to reschedule most of the principal and interest due to Western governments, he will have plugged a \$1.5 billion gap.

Of the \$950 million the minister must then find, \$320 million was pledged by the IMF last month, and a further \$150 million is expected to be approved shortly by the World Bank.

The debt service ratio, as a percentage of exports and transfer payments, shot up from 27 per cent in 1980 to over 40 per cent today.

Massive injections of funds from abroad, notably Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, the IMF and France, have helped to cover the current account deficit, but aid from Middle Eastern countries declined by half last year, to below \$500 million.

With hard currency reserves

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With hard currency reserves

widened, the minister of finance, Mr. Jouahri, has had a thankless task this year. He still needs to find \$848 million before this year is out: Morocco will chalk up a current account deficit of \$1.3 billion in 1983 and has to repay \$1.17 billion-worth of outstanding debt.

It has been able to draw down \$1.4 billion in loans and aid. Next year it needs a further \$1.7

## ELF to axe 2,000 jobs

**PARIS (R)** — State-owned National ELF Aquitaine will shed 2,000 jobs in its French oil and gas sectors over the next three years, the daily newspaper Le Monde said Saturday.

ELF, one of the world's major oil companies, will trim its workforce by 1,000 in the distribution and refining sector, by 500 in its exploration division and by 500 from the group's top personnel and headquarters staff, Le Monde said.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Bamice Gordon

ACROSS	29 Sound in the stadium	56 U Nu, a.g.	21 Delon of the screen
5 Forgery	30 Doubles champ	57 Teacher's helper	22 Fabled bird
8 Fighting	31 Of yours	61 Calabria	24 — mater
8 Frightening word	32 — home	62 Medicare	25 From — to nuts
11 Joyce — Carol —	34 Snake River	64 A King	26 Engrave
13 Venezuela	35 Half of a Shakespeare title	65 Elliptical	28 Religious picture
15 Guinea hen	40 Gave	66 Creator of "Golden Boy"	31 Welles film (with "The")
16 Highest	42 Garden	67 Piggy	33 Prepare for publication
18 Area in Morocco	43 Insect	68 Dutch	35 Above
19 Three-fold	45 Indian otter	69 Commune	36 Sister of Zeus
20 Supplied with men	46 Days of old	70 Coin receiver	37 Pindar output
22 Little —	46 Remnant	71 Compliant	39 Saying
23 Seller of property	48 Move	72 Nicely	41 Prayer
24 Peer Gynt's mother	50 Ballet step	73 Town in Italy	44 Mule's kin
27 Pinza	51 Annoys	74 Interveking	47 Master of Paris
	54 Cry	5 — City, Cal.	49 Musical composition
		6 Author Levin	51 Constructed
		7 Western lawmen	53 Pass a rope through
		8 Sensational	55 Subject of an Aristophanes play
		9 One in possession	56 Gil —
		10 Fetid	57 Beauty mark
		12 Barrel part	58 Chinese weight
		14 — Is Born	59 Preminger
		15 When living creatures were created	60 Take it easy
		17 Deranged	63 Heel

### Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SARA	ASSEY	BODID
OREL	SALLE	FAISLY
LEEDA	SWIFTY	ASTHIE
INA SUET	BUSES	
DASTARD	TOLIL	
AONE	QUIETASA	
PARSE	PUBLS	SHY
AMOS	SHINY	I SEE
LIS	SKIPS	COMAS
PRETTIYAS	ROTA	
REEL	PIERARD	
ASQUE	DRUMS	
UPPERVYAS	FAUL	
TALL	SEATO	LISIA
DAILY	EMBDEN	BAIAI

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## WORLD

# U.S. task force raises Grenadan fears of invasion

**PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad (R)** — Grenada's new military rulers say the Caribbean island is in danger of attack in the wake of this week's coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 14 other people were killed.

Speaking as a U.S. naval task force headed for the region, Lt. Col. Leon James, vice-chairman of the new 16-man revolutionary military council, called on the armed forces and the people to be prepared to "defend and protect the integrity and sovereignty of our homeland to the last man."

Grenada was in real danger of attack in the next few days, but any invasion would mean untold suffering and "the loss of thousands of innocent lives," he said Friday night on Radio Free Grenada.

Lt. Col. James said assertions by Washington that U.S. citizens in Grenada were in jeopardy were "blatant lies and a fabrication for staging an invasion."

The revolutionary council said earlier that the foreign community was unharmed and the safety of Americans could not therefore be used as a pretext for a military

## Art collection finds home in Glasgow after 39 yrs.

**GLASGOW, Scotland (R)** — A priceless treasury of art, comparable in size and variety to the Hearst, Getty and Rockefeller collections in the United States, has gone on public view in Glasgow after a 39-year wait for a permanent home.

The 8,000-piece Burrell collection, opened to the public by Queen Elizabeth, was amassed by Scotch shipowner Sir William Burrell.

He presented the collection to Glasgow in 1944, 14 years before his death at the age of 97. Then came the long search for a place of exhibition.

The collection ranges from artifacts from pre-Christian and Oriental civilisations to paintings by 19th-Century French Impressionists.

Keeper Richard Marks says it cannot be valued, although estimates have varied between £30 million (\$45 million) and £100 million (\$150 million).

"It would require an army of trained specialists to appraise the staggering range of items, and their evaluations would be no more than informed guesswork," he said.

The collection includes Chinese pottery, porcelain and jade, paintings by Degas, Cezanne and

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### DON'T PLAY BY ROTE - THINK!

East-West vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ 765  
♥ AK  
♦ J 109873  
♦ 64

**WEST EAST**  
♦ 10 ♦ 432  
♦ 97532 ♦ 10864  
♦ A ♦ 6542  
♦ AKQJ103♦ 92

**SOUTH**  
♦ AKQJ98  
♦ QJ  
♦ KQ  
♦ 875

The bidding:

West North East South

1 ♦ 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦

4 ♦ Pass Pass 4 ♦

Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♦.

There are many things a good bridge player does automatically, like giving count in crucial situations. But you shouldn't make any play without giving the situation the proper amount of attention. This hand from London's famed St. James Club is a typical example.

After North dredged up a one diamond overcall, South showed his strength with a cue-bid of the enemy suit. West tried to make life difficult for his opponents with a barrage bid of four clubs, but there was no denying South — his suit was good

enough to introduce at the four-level.

West led his ace of diamonds and then shifted to the king of clubs. The normal way for East to show that he holds a doubleton in the suit would be to start an echo by playing the higher of the two cards he holds. Had he yielded to the reflex action, declarer would have wrapped up his four spade contract, for West would surely have continued with the ace of clubs and another, and declarer would have had his ten tricks.

But East realized that he could not overruff dummy. Since he was a very good player, he followed suit with the two of clubs. Now it was West's turn to do his thinking cap.

Since East could not possibly have a trick, it was pretty obvious that the defenders would have to collect their four tricks in the minor suits. But how was West going to reach the East hand for a diamond lead?

Clubs was the only possibility. West had to hope that East's two of clubs was either a singleton or from a holding that included the nine, so at trick three he led his low club. East was rather surprised to find that his nine of clubs held the trick, but he was not so startled that he forgot to switch back to a diamond. West's ruff was the setting trick.

Mr. Zimmermann's action was also prompted by an intervention by Mr. Hartling's office in the case of a Turkish asylum-seeker who later committed suicide.

I consider it intolerable that



Demonstrators march in the Grenadan capital of St. George in support of the late Premier Maurice Bishop, who was shot dead with at least 14 others by the army soon after this demonstration (A.P. photo)

landing.

Officials in Washington said the task force, headed by the aircraft carrier Independence and containing 2,000 Marines, would stand off the coast for a possible evacuation of the estimated 1,000 Americans on Grenada. They stressed that no evacuation decision had been taken.

Washington, which has no diplomatic representatives on Grenada, has expressed concern over the military's threat shoot or sight anyone breaking a curfew clamped on the island.

Residents contacted by telephone said the streets were crowded when the curfew was lifted for four hours Friday to enable people to do their shopping but that otherwise the island was very quiet. Roadblocks had been set up in the capital of St. George's and surrounding areas.

- Armed forces commander

Hudson Austin, head of the revolutionary council, was quoted by Radio Free Grenada as saying he would announce a broadly-based cabinet within the next two weeks.

Civil servants had already been appointed for various ministries, he said, and the cabinet would comprise "persons of all classes and interests."

The whereabouts of former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, widely believed to have been responsible for ousting Mr. Bishop, remained a mystery.

Mr. Coard, whose close contacts with both Cuba and Moscow

were thought to have been behind the power struggle, has not made a public statement for a week.

Leaders of other English-speaking states in the Caribbean have expressed outrage over the coup and were gathering in Port-of-Spain Saturday to discuss what action they could take.

The seven-nation organisation of eastern Caribbean states met in Barbados Friday night to consider expelling Grenada from their

group.

John Compton, prime minister of St. Lucia, told reporters afterwards he could not rule out armed intervention in Grenada or logistical support from a third government.

But no decision was taken and Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said any action would have to await a discussion at Saturday's full meeting of the 13-state Caribbean Community (Caricom).

## Rebels hit Nicaraguan port from speedboats

**MANAGUA (R)** — U.S.-backed insurgents, stepping up their campaign to cripple Nicaragua's economy, killed and wounded several people Friday in an attack on the Atlantic port of Puerto Cabezas, officials reported.

They said insurgents had raked the quayside with machinegun fire from speedboats of the type used in an attack on the port of Corinto on Oct. 10 when a huge blaze resulted in the destruction of several vital fuel storage tanks.

Precise details on Friday's casualties were not immediately known.

The raid on Puerto Cabezas was the third on a Nicaraguan port in less than two weeks. Three days after the attack on Corinto, on the Pacific coast, frogmen blew up the country's only oil terminal at Puerto Sandino. Officials said the damage had been repaired.

The latest attack followed a guerrilla assault on the small town of Panasma on Tuesday in which 47 people, most of them civilians, died.

The increased violence came

against the background of fresh efforts to secure a peaceful solution to Central America's conflicts peacefully.

The four countries of the Contadora group — Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia — were meeting in Panama City to try to put into practice an ambitious

21-point peace plan approved by five Central American countries, including Nicaragua, last month.

The Contadora package pro-

vides for an end to the arms race, the withdrawal of foreign military personnel from the region and an end to the use of one country's territory to attack another.

Responsibility for the attacks on port facilities and the assault on Panasma was claimed by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), a right-wing organisation which operates from Honduras and is armed and financed by the United States.

In an unexpected diplomatic move, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto presented a set of additional peace proposals to the Reagan administration in Washington Thursday night.

The proposals, similar to those of the Contadora group, were described as "deficient" by the U.S. State Department.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said peace must be negotiated only among Central American countries through the Contadora group.

Diplomats said the Nicaraguan peace overtures were prompted by increased U.S. military and economic pressure on the left-wing Sandinist government, viewed by President Reagan as the source of most of the region's troubles.

## COLUMN 10

### Teenage barmaid gets huge tip

**LONDON (R)** — Teenage barmaid Valerie Shepherd found out she was in for the tip of her life — nearly a quarter of a million dollars — when the will of a customer she hardly knew was published Friday. Bachelor William Bulmer, owner of a television rental shop, left £16,651 (\$235,000) — the bulk of his estate — to the 19-year-old barmaid, who used to serve him lunch five days a week in a pub in the north Yorkshire town of Helmsley. "I served him and that was that. He did not talk a lot," Ms. Shepherd said of Mr. Bulmer, who died two years ago. aged 58. Mr. Bulmer's brother and sister are contesting the will.

### Soviet troops sent to make toys

**MOSCOW (R)** — Complaints that Soviet troops were put to work in a toy factory run by their major's wife are being investigated, the Soviet army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) said. Soviet troops often work on important projects, such as the current construction of a new defence ministry in Moscow, but a complaint in the Soviet Far East complained that his platoon spent more time on private than on military tasks. His letter to the army newspaper prompted an investigation by its correspondent who found the allegations largely substantiated. He found that soldiers were not only working in a toy factory run by the major's wife, but were also tending gardens of country cottages or unloading stores for a supermarket.

### Writing machine for blind invented

**LONDON (R)** — Three English schoolboys have received an award for inventing a writing machine for the blind using a special alphabet, a problem that has baffled adults for over a century. They devised a machine that enables a blind person to write in an adapted Roman alphabet called Moon script, simpler than braille, invented in 1847 by Dr. William Moon. Previous attempts to design a machine for the script had failed. The three schoolboys, Neil Darracott and Jon Harlow, both aged 16, and Chris Berry, 15, were presented with a £500 (\$750) award by a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) radio programme for the blind.

### Newspaper reports worm barbecues

**JAKARTA (R)** — Skewered worm doused in sauce and cooked alive is considered a delicacy in Indonesia's remote Irian Jaya Province and has a higher nutritional value than fish, the Jakarta Post newspaper said. A box containing live worms was one of the exhibits from Irian at an exhibition here. The Asmat tribe stages bi-annual worm hunts and afterwards throws huge feasts with worm barbecues the Post said.

### Blinking eye can tell mental state

**LONDON (R)** — People who suffer from depression blink nearly twice as often, about 26 times a minute, as people with no cares, according to researchers at Birmingham University. In an article in the British Journal of Psychiatry Dr. John Mackintosh and his team said that blinking can reflect a person's mental state. They reported that the more you blink the more you are telling the world you are not in good spirits. But too few blinks can also be a warning. Schizophrenic patients blink only about eight times a minute, the researchers said.

### Organ storage system developed

**MOSCOW (R)** — Soviet medical technicians have developed a new device for keeping human hearts and other organs alive pending transplant operations, the government daily Izvestia said. The apparatus, known as the Kobi-Noor after the name of a diamond famous for its size, maintains correct temperature and a constant flow of oxygenated blood to the heart so that it keeps beating. Izvestia said.

## Cargo craft docks with Salyut-7

**MOSCOW (R)** — A Soviet space craft carrying fuel and supplies Saturday docked with the orbiting space station Salyut-7 manned by two cosmonauts for the past 17 weeks, the official Soviet news agency TASS reported.

Progress-18, the latest in a series of supply vessels to fly to Salyut stations, brought engine fuel, life-support equipment and research materials for cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov.

The agency said the systems of the space station, Progress-18 and the cosmonauts' own craft, Soyuz T-9, were all functioning normally.

According to reports from U.S. intelligence sources, published in the West, the cosmonauts' lives have proved a weak point of the Soviet space programme in recent years, according to Western experts.

Two weeks ago Soviet sources

flight to bring a relief crew to the station.

Soviet officials have denied any contacts on the station and state television has continued with routine mission reports showing the cosmonauts in good spirits.

Western space experts in Moscow also discounted the U.S. reports that the mission failure meant Lyakhov and Alexandrov could now be stranded with a craft whose fuel systems were exhausted.

TASS said Progress-18 docked smoothly, under the control of its own computers and ground control.

The docking manoeuvre has proved a weak point of the Soviet space programme in recent years, according to Western experts.

Soviet officials have not indicated how long Lyakhov and Alexandrov are due to remain aboard.

Western space experts in Moscow said the three cosmonauts survived with injuries after ejecting and parachuting down, the sources said.

Earlier this year a first attempt to put a crew aboard the newly-enlarged station failed during the final stages of approach.

Soviet officials have not indicated how long Lyakhov and Alexandrov are due to remain aboard.

confirmed that a launch rocket carrying a Soyuz craft and a three-cosmonaut crew exploded on ignition at the start of a flight to Salyut late last month.

The Cosmonauts survived with injuries after ejecting and parachuting down, the sources said.

Western space experts in Moscow said it appeared the three were due to visit the Salyut-7 team for about a week, following a previously established pattern, rather than replacing it.

Earlier this year a first attempt to put a crew aboard the newly-enlarged station failed during the final stages of approach.

The third round of consultations has not ended yet," he said in response to a question, adding that it was still unclear when chief Soviet negotiator Leonid Il'yich would end his visit.

The spokesman did not indicate whether any progress had been made in healing the deep split between the two countries opened by bitter ideological differences in the early 1960s.

China has said an improvement of relations depends on the removal of what it sees as the Soviet border threat, withdrawal of Kremlin support for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and an

end to Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.

Eastern European sources said Deputy Foreign Minister Il'yichov left the capital Thursday for a weekend break in eastern China, accompanied by his Chinese counterpart in the talks, Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

The two men, who are believed to have held four or five sessions of formal talks in Peking, were visiting Shanghai and taking a cruise on the Yangtze River before returning to the capital on Monday, the sources said.

There were unconfirmed reports that Mr. Il'yichov would meet with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, due back in Peking this week after visits to Canada, the United States, Turkey and Oman.

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